mied by his partner, J. L. Hutchinson, George Bailey, his former partner, and George Leland, Barnum's nose shone in the morning light and eyes sparkled with boyish eagerness.

As nobody com-"Bless my son!" he exclanned. As nabody com-plied, he continued, "Where's Jambo? I didn't know he was here till I read of his arrival in the papers this morning."
Then he bolted for the hatchway, was helped down the slippery steps, and stood before his new

down the shippery steps, and stood each pet.

"Pear old Jumbo," cried the aged man, with effusion, and he seemed inclined to weep. But he thought betier of it, and remarked in an off-hand way: "That beast has elst me \$50,000."

Mr. Huteninson was seized with a fit of coughing, and finally ejaculated that the figure was a fittle high, and that the actual cost lines far was about \$30,000. This meludes the price of the animal, \$10,000, the expenses of the removal and law-mits in London, and the cost of passage on three steamships, for Jumbo's passage was engaged on steamships, for Jumbo's passage was engaged of both the Persian and Egyptian as well as the Assy

rish Monarch.
"Dear me," said Mr. Barnum, "I have ridden on Jumbo's back with Ton Thomb. Thirty years ago, on a Sunday, I brought the biggest thing New-York had ever seen up the bay in the snape of Jenny Lind—and she cleared \$700,000 in nine months," he Lind—and she cleared \$700,000 in mine months, he added hopefully. Then he patted Jumbo's trunk, and requested that the elephant's dimensions should be given to the press. Jumbo was stated to be 13 teet high and 12 feet long, to measure 15 het across his head from tip to tip of his cars, and to weigh 6.2 tons. A measurement by the passengers on the voyage made him 11 feet 2 inches in height.

"How high does he reach up with his trunk!" asked Mr. Barnum. "It's 19 teet, is alt it" "Twenty-six feet, "replied a keeper, and Mr. Barnum virtuously remarked: "HI were a showman, I would have exaggerated it, but there's nothing like the truth."

Jumpo's box, reaching from the main-deck to the spar-neck, was declared to be six feet, eight inches wide inside, thirteen feet long and litteen feet high. "They took in about \$2,000 a day at the Gardens after he was sold to me," and Mr. Barman regretfully, asding with an air of noble self-abnegation, but I let them keep it; I didn't want any troube."

HIS OWNER'S TEMPERANCE VIEWS. A bottle of whiskey was brought for Jumbo. 'I object to my elephant dranking whiskey," shouted Mr. Barnum, but the entire quart of whiskey was poured into the two yawning holes at the tip of Jumbo's trunk. Jumbo blinked complacently, and curved his trunk around to his

complacently, and curved his trunk around to his mouth, into which he blew the whiskey with evident relish. A quart of ale followed, and the trunk was thrust out for more.

"Look at the evils of intemperance," sorrowfully remarked Mr. Barnum. "Why Jumbo would have been twice as large if Scott hadn't standed him by giving him a backet of beer every day."

Then a photograph was produced of Jumbo and Scott in 1865. The eiephant then fresh from Africa was only three or four years old, and hardly came up to his keeper's shoulder. Another picture was shown of Scott enticing Jumbo into his cage. The handsome gold medal given to Newman was inspected, together with numerous Jumbo caricatures and doggered with numerous Jumbo pins and carrangs. Then another customs inspector chalked some mystic heroglyphics on Jumbo's lofty forehead, and himbly leaped out of the way of his writhing trans.

"I have an order from the Secretary of the Treas-

nimbly leaped out of the way of his writing trunk.

"I have an order from the Secretary of the Treasury to admit Jumbo free of date," said Mr. Barnum. "Ite is an animal imported for breeding purposes. That was all I bought him for, but when this excitement arose, I saw there was more money in exhibiting him, and so we are going to work it for all its worth."

"Yes," said J. L. Hutchinson, "Jumbo was worth just \$3,000 until he lay down and refused to leave the Gardens and somebody sentimentalized about it in a London paper. The thing spread, and then we were bound to have Jumbo at any cost. In November we shall take him back and exhibit him in England with the baby ciephant."

Then Mr. Barnum ascended the ladder, down which the Barness Burdett-Courts climbed to spend an hour and a half with Jumbo just before the vessel sailed, and he proceeded to retresh himself with

"Here is a letter from a London banker," said Mr. Finteninson. "offering any price for the plank in Jumbo's enge which bears our address. We have also received several anonymous threaten-ing letters from England, and very likely J. R. Da-vis, our agent, who saided on the City of Brussels, and expected to arrive ahead of this vessel will bring

DISEMBARKING JUMBO.

At about 12:30 the Assyrian Monarch weighed anchor and steamed into her dock in Jersey City, just below the Pavonia Ferry. A lighter bearing a steam derrick lay near by, but the captain, W. E. Chapman, was missing. A messenger was dispatched to Will-lamsburg, and in the meantime Jumbo placidly ate peppermint drops and buns and his visitors partock of lunch. After a long delay Mr. Hurchmson suc-ceeded in finding Capiain Chapman, and the work of removing the mouster elephant began. The cov-ars of the hatch were taken off, and the workmen knocked out the iron beams that ran across it above the cape At the marginal way him. Jumbo the cage. At the uproar above him Jumbo became uneasy. He snorted declaratly, thrust his trunk out nervously in every direction, shook his heaf and restlessly sarged to and fro. Close by was feaf and restlessly sarged to and fro. Close by was your and higher as the had been without sleep through the voyage, stood at the front of the cage through the voyage, stood at the front of the cage and caressing his charge. After encouraging and caressing his charge. After the cage that the stood of the care of the care of the same period the average death rate was 22.14, and that forty eight cities in the United States during the same twice disavowed to the correspondent of The London Daily News. On the occasion of his last disavowal his eight cities in the United States during the same twice disavowed to the correspondent of The London Daily News. On the occasion of his last disavowal time exceeded the death rate of New-York methods and the properties of the same twice disavowed to the correspondent of the London Daily News. On the occasion of his last disavowal time exceeded the death rate of New-York may 26.48 to one thought the same thought the same through through the same through through the same through the same through through th the ponderous box and the arm of the derrick on the ligater, which had been towed alongstic, was swung above the box By kins time Jersey City had awakened to a realizalongstac, was swung above the box. By this time Jersey City had awakened to a realizing sense of semething unnsual. There were crowds on the reofs of beignooring buildings and on he vessels lying in the dock. Mr. baruam, however, had departed. With some difficulty, owing to the vessels lying in the dock. Mr. baruam, however, had departed. With some difficulty, owing to the throng on the deer, the two chains passed around the tox and secured together at its top were made hast to the block langung from the aim of the derrick. It was then about a quarter of five. Mr. Farini, who is connected with Baruam's show stood on the bex and superinteness affairs, and Capaint hapman communicated his orders to the engineer on the lighter. The ropes tightened and the box, weighing, with Jumbo, twelve-and-a-half tons, was stightly titied. But the chains slipped a little, and two preliminary attempts were made before the limit enert. Then an order was given, the derrick creaked, the lighter filted a trille to one side, and the huge cage rose to a level with the spar-deck, with Mr. Farini on top, and Scott slaunding on a harrow footing of planks a the front of the cage chaging to the augle, irons and soothing Jumbo. With another effort the cage, guarded by several sailors, swaing clear of the deck and was hotsted high in theair, Jumbo displayed a praise-worthy fortitione. He swaing lamsel from adde to side and his little trank examined every object within his reach, but he showed no signs of becoming enrazed. There was a delay while the cage dangled aloit.

"Which is Jumbo?" shouted the boys on the roofs, regarding Mr. Parini, still on top of the cage.

cage dangled aloit.

Which is Jumbo?" shouted the boys on the roots, regarding Mr. Fartai, still on top of the cage.

"rarry up, the elephant is getting unency," air.
Farint called to Captain Chapman, for Jambo's blions were increasing in rapidity, but his rising derrick was slowly swung around, until the case was above the lighter, then gradually lowered, and hauted free from the steamship with ropes manned by the sailors, until it hually rested across the lighter's deck. Then three hearty cheers for Jumbo were given from the steamship with ropes and the case of the lighter's deck. bearry cheers for Jumbo were given from the steam-ship's deck and echoed from the crowd of speciators usar by. Jumbo had been safely unloaded, and despite some nervousness, appeared without serious concern. When the cage stood by itself on the deck of the lighter Jumbo's great size was apparent. His immense head towered up far acove his admirers, and his dispropriate the large level of the transport portionately long legs looked like the tranks of pine trees. On the sides of the box were numerous inscriptions, written by his friends in the Gardens, pathetically imploring kindness in his treatment, wishing him a sale voyage, praying for his return wishing firm a sais voyage, praying for his return to "English buns, when you get thred of American potted beet," and, sad to say, denouncing Mr. Barnium as "the prime of humbings. At about 6, the tug towing the lighter started across the river. The putting of the rig disturbed Jumbo gomewhat, but Newman restored him to good-humor, and the trip across was made without incluent, says for the commotion excited among the in the river craft that were passe passengers on the river craft that were passed. At the lighter reached a landing next to Pier 1, North

THE ELEPHANT LANDED AT TAST. Here was collected a great crowd, kept back by a The of policemen! The heavy wheels and axletrees that had accompanied Jumbo were lifted on shore, and fitted together by the light of lamps. The and littled together by the light of lamps. The
horses were in readiness, and when the carriage
was prepared the derrick was once more set
at work, and the cage littled, swung over
the land and lowered on the axie trees, while the
crowd showed greater excitement than did Jumbo,
although he for the first time rested on American
soil. It was nearly 9 o'clock when everything was
in readiness and the first start was made.
Sixteen of Barnum's horses were in waiting to had the elephant to the Madison Square Garden. There was a long delay before eight of the horses were harnessed to the truck. Two heavy ropes were then

nariessed to the trace. I we have y ropes were then attached to it, one on each side, to be used for helping the work of the horses, with the assistance of willing volunteers from the immense crowd which thronged the pier until Jumbo was at last moved. Each rope was about two hundred feet long, and was seized by about six hundred of the bystanders. At about 9:30, horses and men started to pull the truck forward on its journey. All that two describe efforts, could accounting was

was decided to send to Madison Squara Garden for two of the trained elephants, with the idea of releasing Jumbo from his cage and walking him uptown chained between his new comrades. Fear that he might prove refractory on his street journey led the men who were managing his disemburkment to make another effort to start the truck just as it was. The sixteen horses were hitched to the wagon, its wheels were pried out of the mud, the volunteer assistants grabbed the ropes again, and at 11:05 p. m. Jumbo's conveyance was fairly started. Eight of the borses were unlatteded to enable a necessary turn in the pier to be made in reaching the street, but after the first good start had been made the ground was firm, and the street was reached by the procession without difficulty. In Battery-place the entire number of horses were attached to the truck, and it moved toward Broadway maid the plaudits of the accompanyidg hundreds of sight-seers and the trumpsting of the captive. Cloth placards on each side of Jumbo's box bore in firty letters the name of Mr. Harnam's latest acquisition. When near Broadway Jumbo and his parity met the two elephants and their attendants which had started from Madison Square Garden more than an hour before.

Jumbo's journey up Broadway was safely perbefore.

Jumbo's journey up Broadway was safely performed. He arrived at Madison Square Garden at

OBITUARY.

1 o'clock.

DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY. London, April 9 .- Dems Florence McCarthy,

Mr. McCarthy was born about 1820, and was descended from the ancient royal Irish sept of the Mac Cauras. In 1850 be published a book of "Ballads Poems and Lyrics." Most of the poems in the volume were founded on Irish traditions and were written in a pairiodic spirit. The book also written in a patriolic spirit. The book asso-contained translations from hearty all modern European luminages, including some from Andre Chenier. Mr. McCarthy also translated Calacron's Spanish dramas into European introduction and notes. Four years later he with an introduction and notes. Four years later he published "Uniter-Gillanpses and Oliner Poems," and "Bell-founder and Other Poems," Ten years ago he published "Shelly's Early Life," and in 1875 he produced a poem on the occasion of the center-inal anniversary of the little of O'Connell. Mr. McCarthy was granted a pension of \$500 in 1871 in recognition of his literary merit.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

Joseph B. Weaver, one of the proprietors of the Everett House, at Fourth-ave, and Seventeenth-st., fied at 6 p. in. yesterday, at the hotel, after ten days illness. He had been suffering from a severe cold for a few days previous to March 30, when it developed into a serious attack of pleuro-pneumonia, which resulted in his death. Mr. Weaver was assect-ated with his father, John G. Weaver, and his brother, John G. Weaver, jr., in the management of the Ocean House at Newport, R. I. He was born in Newport in 1836, and came to this city when a young man. He became one of the proprietors of the Everett House in 1871, since which date he has spent his summers at Newport, and the remainder of the time in this city. He was numarried. His body will be taken to Newport to-day, and will be buried in the family plot at that place. a serious attack of pleuro-pneumonia, which re-

CHARLES ALFRED BERTAULD. Paris, April 9 .- The death is announced of Charles Alfred Bertauld, member of the Senate.

M. Bertauld was born June 9, 1812. For many years he was a professor of law at Caen. He wrote several works on civil and criminal law. He was elected in 1871 to represent Calvados in the French Assembly, where he took an active part in the discussion of pubic allairs.

CASPER W. EASLY.

Johnstown, Penn., April 9.—Casper W. Ensly died this morning. He had been city editor of The Johnstown Daily Tribune since its first issue. He The Johnson Park The Echo and associate editor of The Alloona Vindicator and The Eric Observer. He was County Coroner at the time of his death. He was a sen of Judge Easly, and was forly-one years of age.

JAMES WATSON.

James Watson, who died on Friday, was one of the oldest and best known merchants in Philadelphia. He was eighty-nine years old, and for half a century he had been engaged in the wholesale watch and jewelry trade. Mr. Waten was born in Delaware, but went to Philadelphia entry in life. He served in the war of 1812.

ALBERT RAY. Washington, April 9 .- Albert Ray, son of Alexander Ray and a member of the firm of A. Ross Ray & Brother, flour merchants of Georgetown, D. C., died suddenly at his residence here to day of paralysis.

WHY AMERICANS DIE.

At the Fourth Unitarian Church, in Oneundred-and-twenty-eighth-st, the Rev. George W. Gal-

1881, in this city, there were 12,404 more deaths than births; and in the mouths of January and February, 1882, the deaths exceeded the births by 2,446. In London, during the year 1880, there were 81,128 deaths and 132,128 births, or 51,047 more births than deaths. I have considered these facts worthy of close attention One reason why Americans are dying out is because they cat too truch and too fast. A person studying

STEALING CIGARS BY THE THOUSAND,

The cigar manufactory of Henry Goldwater, at No. 25 Eldridge-st., was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, and 35,000 cigars stolen, valued at near the premises afterward. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Michael Fiannery, of the First Precinct, noticed a wagon standing near No. 1 Bridge-st., and two men close by. The actions of the driver of the wagon and the two men aroused the suspicions of the officer, and he hailed the driver. Instead of answering, the man jumped from the driver. Instead of answering, the man jumped from his seat and ran away. The officer pursued him a short distance, but was unable to capture him. The policeman took the horse and wagon to the station. In the wagon were found 9,450 cigars, which were afterward identified by Mr. Goldwater. Last evening Captain Caffrey and Detective Charles Hagan visited No. 1 Bridge-st., and in a vacant room on the first floor discovered 20,000 more cigars. They took them to the station and summoned Mr. Goldwater, who recognized them as his property.

DEMANDS OF LABORING MEN.

The carpenters of this city, who made a de mand Saturday morning for \$3.50 a day and eight hours' work on Saturday, held a meeting in the evening at Clarendon Hall to receive reports from the shops and to make arrangements for the strike which will be made this morning. The majority of the reports were favorable to the men. Only one large firm, that of Morton & Chesien, refused to concede their demand, and one of the firm stated that all the men who asked for higher wages would be discharged, and the advanced rate of \$3.50 u day given to the non-union men. Of the 3,000 or 4,000 car three-fourths of them were given it at once. Some of the bosses" wished to give only \$3 25 a day, and others only a few employers, comparatively, absolutely declined to increase wages. All the men who were refused the advance will strike this morning under the auspices of the Carpenters' Union. The headquarters of the men during the

The carpenters of Brooklyn, who made a demand for \$3.25 a day, an increase of 50 cents on the average wages, held a special meeting Saturday night at No. 36 last moved. Each rope was about two hundred feet tong, and was seized by about six hundred of the bystanders. At about 0:30, horses and men started to pull the truck forward on its journey. All that two desperate efforts could accomplish was to pull the twelve-and-a-half tons of weight of animal and cage resting on the truck forward three feet. The wheels of the truck forward three feet. The wheels of the truck forward three feet. The wheels of the truck began sinking into the ground and another effort to that it caused them to go down up to the hubs.

It could not be moved for a time, and it Pulton-st., to hear reports from various shops. The reports

"bosses." The current rate of wages of #3 a day will A large meeting of the cigar makers was held yester-day at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowers, It was stated that the present rates of wages in the shops were excellent, and that no immediate strikes were an-theipated.

TEUTON AND SLAV.

MADAM ADAM'S PAN-SLAVISM-BISMARCK IRRITATED-THE CZAR AND SKOBELEFF. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIM Paris, March

Madame Adam, who has spent a great part of the winter at St. Petersburg and associated with the foremost personages there, and more especially with those heading the Pan-Slavic party, is accused by the German Embassy here of having received a heavy subvention from General Ignatical. In return for the money, it is alleged by agents of Princes Bismarck and Hebenlohe that the talented editress has placed her Review at the disposal of the Russian Government. The allegation may or may not be a malicious falsehood circulated to discredit Mme, Adam. This lady is impressionable and capable of warm enthusiasm, although an excellent woman of business, and gifted with an eye which rapidly sees where the main chance lies. It is possible that when she was receiving the most flattering attentions from Skobeleff, Ignatieff, Mme. Novikoff and other Pan-Slavists in St. Petersburg. and being abused and "cut into" by The North German Gazette, that her present lively and indeed intemperate advocacy of Pan-Slavism was anticipated at Berlin and means taken to neutralize it. If Mme. Adam is no longer a political power of the first magnitude, she is still influential because an agreeable and clever woman. She not only strongly supports Skobeleff and his clients (in whose fate her compatriots do not take the slightest interest), but is almost hostile to Austria. This is a novel feature of her controversy. She was on terms of the most cordial footing with Andrasay and Haymerle when they were Prime Ministers, and has been the intimate triend of Count von Benst ever since he came to represent the Emperor Franz Josef here. In the course of the winter Madame Adam showed her pro-Austrian sympa thies by getting up two fêtes in behalf of the families of those who perished at the Ring Theatre at Vienna. At another fête, having the same charitable object, which was given at the Austrian Embassy, the place of honor was reserved for Madame Adam. She sat, in her character of Lady Bountiful, on a line with Queen Isabella. Count Kalnocky and von Beust had agreed that she was to be sent the much coveted msignia of the Noble Ladies Order of Marie Therese-which by-the-by she has not yet received. The public was not therefore prepared to see her

attacking vehemently the policy of Austria in Dalmatia. "The Austrians," she says in a commiserating tone, "should be careful what they do. It Prince Nikita and Prince Milan are still able to hold in their subjects, they will not long be able to do so. The least provocation in the present state of Europe might be attended with the gravest results. Count Kalnocky, who has been obliged to inderse the blunders of Haymerle, his predecessor. should not slight the warnings sent him from Cettinje. Ansfria will find Montenegro a hard nut to crack. The Montenegrins know how to defend their liberties. No foreigner has ever been able to implant himself among their hills; not even the Turks under the valiant Soliman have been equal to the feat. On a road of two miles from Nickisch to Spudz they lost 6,000 men. Austria is sending 70,000 against the Dalmatian Slavs, who are pre pared to receive them."

Hatred of Germany Madame Adam elevates to the dignity of a religious creed. At the Elysian ball last night her attack upon the Germans and Prince Bismarck was a topic of conversation in the diplomatic salon. Prince Holendone, who is usually reserved, said that it might be accounted for by feminine pique. Madame Adam went to St. Petersburg expecting to be welcomed by the Czar and Czarina. Madame Novikofi had gone there before her to smooth away obstacles, in which she was zealously aided by the Countess Beauharnais, wife of the Duke of Lenchtenberg, who is a first cousing of Alexander III. In consequence of an article in the semi-official North German Gazette, Madame Adam had not an opportunity to pay her court to the Czarina, to whom she was not so much as presented. She was greatly irritated at the disappointment, and exhated her anger in La Rerne Nouvelle, in of a State affair has been attached to her article at Berlin, where, it is taken for granted, she is th monthpiece of Ignation and the other leading

The charming editress cries aloud that Germany is not only the enemy of Russia and France, but of Austria, whom she is launching into the path of destruction, and of the minor States of Europe. At the Elysee last night she argued that German in fluence is a moral leprosy, and that German pauperism is like those microbes that bring ruin to the finest organism. Their paupers on high fill tae thrones and courts of the world, and their paupers below do not leave a crust of bread for the strug gling middle classes in England or in Russia. The Courts of Russia and England were peopled with Germans; and it was owing to the fact of having a German mother that a French Prince-le Comte d'Eu-obtained the hand of the Princess Imperial of Brazil. This is, for Mme, Adam's Russian friends, dangerous talk to indulge in. The Czar is very ealous of General Skobeleff, and would be glad of an opportunity to "shelve" him. When he was in Paris the here of Plevna was much concerned to find that his Imperial waster had accented the construction which Bismarek put upon his speech to the Servian students. The Czar chose to think that in attacking the German leprosy-to use Mme. Adam's words-he attacked the reigning family, which is Helstein-Gottorp and not Romanoll, as vulgarly supposed. Alexander's conclusion is farvulgarly supposed. Alexander's conclusion is far-otoned and was a cause of mental anguish to the heroic General, who blindly venerates Czarism. This veneration for Alexander, in a man of his lofty intellect, can only be explained by educational pre-judice and a strong hereditary bent. Skobeleil's grandfather was a man of obscure origin, and no don't regarded Nicholas, in whose reign he was ad-vanced from the ranks to the grade of General, as the visible incarnation of Divine Power in Holy Russia.

ussia. It is not unlikely that Bismarck will show himself It is not unlikely that Bismarck will show himself an instrument of fate in preparing the way for the United States of Europe. He is ast undermining the Czar in Russia and the Kaiser in Austria, and without intending it, is rendering not only practicable but obligatory a Federation of Slav States south of the Danube. Some of Madame Adam's charges against him stand upon a solid basis of fact. It is quite true that German agents in Russia foment revolutionary passions and excite conservative terror. The Czar's position is one of the greatest danger and difficulty. If he does not satisfy the philo-Slavs, he and his dynasty will be crushed. If he puts himself at the head of a crusade, he will come out of it humiliated and with a dislocated nation. A Russian who belongs to the court circle and has come on a secret-service mission to the come ont of it humiliated and with a dislocated nation. A Kussian who belongs to the court circle and has come on a secret-service mission to the West, tells me that Alexander III, is abruti with fear and perplexity. He is completely stuitified and knows not what to do. The Czar's hand is no longer visible in the administration nor his person in the public places. If it were not for the solace which he finds in music he would be a fit subject for a mad-doctor. There is more than a streak of hereditary insanity in his family. His great-grandfather, the Emperor Paul, was a raging lumatic. Peter II, was an idot. Specialists who keep private asylums for the insane, and who make nervous discases their chief study, might refute the allegation that Alexander's mental balance is shaken by dwelling upon his probity and good intentions. It is now a favorite theory of mad-doctors that hereditary insanity and moral obliquity go hand in hand. A great historical example may be cited against this view. A more honest or well-intentioned man than poor old George III, of England never lived. The Russian courtier v ho has described to me the symptoms in which the Czar's intellectual decline shows itself looks forward to a cycle of sweeping revolutions in his country. Alexander, he says, is impotent to breast the current which flows against his dynasty and against many other institutions that grew up along with it. The historical Slavophils means a democrat, is of opinion that the House of Holstein-Gottorp is doomed. The conscicusness of his weakness may account for the Cran's readiness to adopt German opinions on Skobeleff's speech.

THE FEAST OF EASTER.

THE DAY WIDELY OBSERVED. RITES IN THE CHURCHES-THE MUSIC AND THE DISPLAY OF FLOWERS-THE FESTIVAL IN

BROOKLYN.

The feast of Easter could hardly be more widely observed than it now is in this city. In the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches it is, as it always has been, the greatest festival of the year. Among other denominations, for a long time, Christmas was the great day, but now Easter has an equal if not a greater place beside it. Almost without exception houses of worship yesterday were decorated with flowers and filled with people, who were instructed or entertained, as the case may be. The music was elaborate, and by many was regarded as of more importance than the sermon-at least it was listened to more intently than the discourses even of the most noted preachers. Below will be found details of the services of some of the churches in this city and Brooklyn.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION. The weather probably intended for Easter came one day too soon; the sunshine and the balmy springtime atmosphere which were here on Saturday, giving promise of a no less delightful Sunday, were a delusion and a snare. Easter traditions are all of pleasant days; for once, at least, they were at fault. There appears to have been some confusion in the calendar this year, in the meteorological arrangements for St. Patrick's Day and the great ecclesiastical festival which was celebrated yesterday, for, contrary to precedent, St. Patrick's Day was the reverse of disagreeable. Yesterday overcoats were found comfortable by men whose pride in displaying the handiwork of their tailors was not sufficient to make them defy the thermometer, and the overcast sky suggested umbrellas as a sensible substitute for walking-sticks.

The unfavorable weather, however, was not alowed to interfere with the very general observance of the day, and the churches were filled to overflowing, the people who always attend morning service being reinforced by the large class of easygoing Christians and still more careless worldlings, who condense their devotions into about three hours a year, dividing these three hours inside a church between the services on Christmas and Easter. Such worship is not unlike the paying of one's social luties for 365 days, by making calls on New Year's; even this meagre attention to the outward demands of religion, however, is not unattended by good results, whether the motive is a desire to show one's new clothes, see what other people are wearing, enoy the music or gratify the eye by an inspection of the wealth of floral decorations.

Year by year Easter is becoming more generally recognized as a sacred holiday, and the fact is not only noticeable in the increased attendance at the churches, but also in the fact that the observance is no longer monopolized by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. Yesterday other denominations, recognizing the fitness of special services to celebrate the feast of the Risen Lord, gave expression to the universal gladness in swelling anthems and songs of praise.

For an hour before morning service, and for another hour following its close, Fifth-ave, was crowded with worshippers, while the other avenues and in tersecting streets presented a hardly less animated nectacle. There was not so noticeable a display of brilliant toilets as on some previous occasions; but the absence of particularly gorgeous products of the lressmaker's and milliner's art was compensated for by the very general exhibition of cut flowers and growing plants, among which the beautiful ascension hly was the favorite, in the windows of many

In the Roman Catholic churches yesterday the signs of mourning were put off like the weeds of widowhood. The gloom of the Lenten season was dispelled before the first beams of the Easter morn ing, and in all the churches there were music, lights and flowers. The solemn services, by which the Church has observed the day of the Lord's resurred tion from remote antiquity, were conducted in all the clurches of the faith. Most of the observances were accompanied by elaborate music and flora decorations, and by that wealth of ritual which the Roman Catholic Church, on its high religion festivals, can so abundantly command and so

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES. At Old Trinity yesterday, there was the usual Enster display of flowers, with singing appro but not as elaborate as in former years. Around the altar plants of every description were arranged. The font was decorated with many flowers, mostly geran tums and Jacqueminot roses and palms. The lectern, me morial of the late Dr. Ogliby, was prettily festooned with smilax. The floral display consisted for the most part in callas, roses, azaleas in pots, paims, and a fine display of tulips. The church was crowded, all the aisles being filled

and in the vestibules there was not even standing room Gt_at crowds surged up and down in front of the en rances to the church, and jostled one another in their anxiety to see the flowers and hear the shiging. Two policemen were kept busy in preserving order. In the great crowd that stood inside the doors and back of the seats, three tramps had grouped themselves around one of the pillars, of which they fur nished the chief decoration. They seemed unusually interested in the services, and showed their appreciation of the singing by frequently nudging one another. They ere the principal features of attraction in the rear the church, and their costumes were so ragged and torn that, together with their attitudes and surroundings they so much moved the artistic sensibilities of a woman present that she could not resist the temptation, and ketched them on the spot.

The singing of the choir was exceptionally good, the programme being elaborate. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, spoke on Easter, its observance and its inluence. In his description of Easter he said: "Easter is Easter." He believed it to be the chief and and great t festival of the church. He contrasted the day itself with those immediately preceding, and said it was the grandest day of the Christian year, the key-note of all Apostolie faith.

A large cross, made principally of longiflorum lilies and bound with a wreath of red roses, stood before the altar in Grace Church. The altar was flanked by large masses of white lilacs in bloom. The pulpit was lecorated with roses and other flowers. The church was illed at the service at 11 a. m., a number of persons be ng unable to obtain seats. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Heary C. Potter, rector of the church, ssisted by the Rev. Dr. Flagg. The sermon was preached by the rector. Holy communion services were early morning service the musical selections included the "Trisagion," by Greaterex, and "Gioria in Excel-The 11 a. m. service was opened by the anther is." The 11 a in service was opened by the and or-panist also gave the anthem "Christ Our Passover," by Stattishill; "Te Deum Jubilate," in D. by Field; "Kyrle Eleison," by Field; offertory anthem, by Dudley Buck, and the hymn "St. Agnes," by Dykes. "Gioria Patri," by Camidge, and the anthem "Christ is Risen from th Dead," by S. P. Warren, were given at the afternoon ser-

St. Ignatius Church, in Fortieth-st. near Sixth-ave., was well filled yesterday morning. The floral decorations were not elaborate, but the few flowers used were ar-ranged in a simple and graceful way. Above the altar, the words "Christ is Risen" were lettered in immor-telles. On the altar itself was a large bouquet of roses and on either side vases of lilles. The music was given under the direction of Dr. W. H. Walters, the organist of the church. 'The "Gloria in Excelsis" from Schubert's

the church. The "Gloria in Excelsis" from Schubert's Minss in B flat was sung in the morning services and some portions also of Gounod's "Messe Solennelle." The organist was assisted by the usual choir. Bishop Southgate was to have preached the morning service, but illness in his family prevented him from filling the engagement. The paster of the church, the Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, spoke briefly from Psalms exavit, 2: "For so He giveth His beloved sleep," concluding his few remarks by reading from Elizabeth Barrett Browning's works the beantiful poem whose lines were prompted by the same verse.

Every seat in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forry-fifth-st., was occupied at the Easter service in the morning, and the space back of the pews was filled with people standing up during the entire high festival. The text Thomas McKee Brown, restor of the church, conducted the services. He was assisted by Father Wood as deacon, and by Father Darby as subdencon. The high allar, with its glittering array of lights and ornaneents, was aborned with a profusion of bright flowers, arranged in different designs. There was a broad bank of them across the upper part of the altar, while bunches and wreaths appeared here and there. In different phrees within the chancel rail there were great bunches of white liles or of cut flowers in varied lints, and in other spots little groves of palms and other tropi-

cal plants formed backgrounds for the brighter hues of the flowers. An orchestra and a chorus of forty men and boys, wearing white robes, occupied seads on either side of the chancel. Father Brown and his was assisting deacous appeared to white robes. Father Brown's being elaborately decorated with designs in different colors. They performed the ceremonies of the high Easter fectival. The altar shone with bright lights arranged in different shapes, which twinkled at times through a veil of incense smoke that rose from the swinging censers, and floated over the heads of the people. The organist was G. B. Preutice. and the conductor T. M. Prentice. The solo singers were Mrs. E. C. Robinson, soprano; Madame Fenardent, alto; E. G. Fletcher, tenor, and C. G. Osborne, bass. The services were opened with Mondels-sohn's "Priest's March," arranged for organ, orchestra and plano. Then followed, for the processional hymn. "Alicipals Risen Lord," by Wilson. The Interest was the hymn," Jesus Christis Risen Rolly," with worgan's music. The offertor was Hummel's "Alma Virgo," with a soprano solonal cholus arrangement. The resiof the music consisted of the Kyrte Fision, Sanetus, Benedictus, the Aguns Dei and a Glorfa in Execleia, from Mozart's Twellth Mass; Relvagie's hymn of adoration, "All Worthy I nou, Who Haat Redeemed". "The strife is Ore," music by Paloscrina, for the processional hymn; and Rosch's "Featival March" as the positiode.

St. Thomas's Chirache, the misic degree of discomfort, and a large nimber of late comers went away without even being able to obtain admission. The active was onusually impressive, the misic keep seed of discomfort, and a large nimber of late comers went away without even being able to obtain admission. The service was onusually impressive, the misic was never their and the floral display was artistic and appropriate. The fronts of the pulpit and lectern were covered with pink and white flowers, interningled'; inside the chancel were also gracefully converse that flowers in the internity of

IN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES. At St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral

live masses were celebrated during the morning. At mass. The immense building was filled to its utmost seating capacity. The high altar and the various other altars throughout the church were decorated with lighted candles and flowers. The bigh altar was ablaze with lighted candles. It was also ornamented with white lilles in fun bloom. On either side of the tabernacle was a bank of flowers, of various colors, white predominating. At the left of the altar towered aloft the paschal candle resting in a stick of white and gold. Azaleas and lilies and other potted plants were placed at various points in the sanctuary. The altar of St. Joseph, and the other smaller altars, were decorated with lilies. The sanctuary was filled with priests and acolytes elad in white. On the archepiscopal throne sat the Cardinal, on his right the Vicar-General, and on his left the Rev. Father Farley. in the chapel at one side of the sanetuary was a choir o fifty boys. Near the Cardinal's throne stood the cross-bearer, holding aloft the double cross of n archbishop. The celebrant of the mass, Archbishop Corrigan, was elad in his full pontificial robes and wore his mitre. The Cardinal wore long, sweeping robes of scarlet silk lined with white. A choir of seventy singers and an orchestra of forty pieces joined with the organ in rendering the music of Beechoven's mass in C major. The choir of fifty boys sang the responses The Rev. Father Mageveny, of the Society of Jes the lesson for the day and preached the sermon. At the close of the mass the Cardinal gave his benediction t the people. The elergymen officiating were as follows Celebrant, Archbishop Corrigan; assistant priest, the Rev. Father McQuirk ; deacon of the mass, the Rev. Mr Feely; sub-deneou, the Rev. Mr. Carr; sub-deacon of the ross, the Rev. Mr. Considine; master of ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. McDonald. At the offertory the " Alma Virgo," by Hummel, was

mng. The finale was the march from Mendelssohn's

At St. Anu's Roman Catholic Church in East Twelfth. st., near Third-ave., yesterday morning, the services con sisted of the celebration of a solemn high mass by Father Clancey, as isted by Fathers Haynes and Hoyt. On each end of the grand after were bunches of red and white roses. Before the figure of the Virgin stood a large wicker basket of white oleander blossoms and a floral star with a light burning in the centre a floral star with a light burning in the centre. The altar of St. Joseph was profusely decorated with atalieus, carmations, roses and annanciation filles. Upon the altar of the Blessed Virgin rested a large cross composed of various colored roses. It was flanked on each slice by a harp of deep red carnations. The feet of the figure of the Saviour were imbedded in a mass of roses, smilax and fern leaves. Every pew in the large caurch was filled. The priests wore y-low roles and black caps. The neolytes were dressed in black robes, while the altar boys wore white gowns and scarlet caps. "Veni Creator Spiritus," a tenor sale and choose, was sing, and was followed by coronatus cat " was sung, the tenor part being taken by Hiram E. Romeyn, and the bartione by Francis White-way. H. Bialla was the organist and director of the

choir.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Monsignor Thomas S. Preston. His text was Mark xvi., 1 and 7.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Monsignor Thomas S. Freston. His text was Mark xvi., 1 and 7. He said in part;

"Is not Easter like the dawn of eternity ! The Lord hath made many days, but no day has He made like this—the day of the Redeemer's resurrection. I have watched by the sepateire a day and a night and yet a day; have seen the body of my Ged stretcard stark and lifeless on the ley stone, the feet that have so often followed me in my way and sinfulness still and motionless, and it seemed as if my body was interred in that vanited sepalchre. Well may we cake if from such darkness and gloom there should ever come a resurrection to the day. But as the early became of the rising sum creep over the Galican hills, the soul enters the tomb and Christ walks form, the conqueror of death, into the gladuess of the evertaineday. On, that the glad beams of that Sun of light may be with me, may be with mill of us, on that has day of our resurrection, and may they abide with us forever."

The altar at St. Francis Xayler Church, in West Sixteenthest, was ublaze with candlesy esterday moraling at ladit past 10 octock, when a solerne high mass was celebrated. The main floor and galleries were crowded until there was not even standing room left. There was a quiet display of flowers on the altar. At each side there was a large bouquet of lities and other white flowers, and higher up among the candelabra were several crosses of red and white roses. The preinde "Allelaia, Sounta Paschali," by Lemmens, was given by the organ and a full ordiestra. After a brief interval the strains of the old bymn." O Film "were heard and a procession of acolytes marched down and up the alsies and took up position in the chancel. The musics of the "Vide Aquam" was by Richardson. The mass, by C. Greitch, was happressive taroughout, Father Frisbe, the pastor of the church, was celeorant; Father Frisbe, the pastor of the church, was celeorant; Father Frisbe, the pastor of the church, was celeorant in church was created again at vespers, when t

"Regims Cedi," by Gardigianl, "Panis Angeliens," by Stehle, "Tantum Ergo," by Durante, and "Adoremus," by Allegri, and other music were performed by the orchestra and choir.

Immense congregations crowded St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-ninth-st. near Lexington-ave., at all of the scryices yosterday. Masses were held at every hour from 5 a.m. until the veeper celebration at 7:30 p. m. The most claborate services were held at the solemn high mass at 10 a.m. The music was rendered by a quarteste and a large chorus, necompanied by an orchestra and organ. The conductor was william E. Mulligan, organist of the church. The preliade was by Mendoissohn, and was followed by Pecher's and tiphony "Vidi Aquam" and J. N. Humanel's Mass in E flat. At the offerfory A. Guilmant's "Pastorale" was performed, the postinde being Gounod's "March et Cortego." The responses and versicles of Scripture appropriate to the service were chanted by a surpliesd can'r of men and boys in the selemn tonos of the Gregorian chant. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Curran as deacon and the Rev. Father Coffey as subdeneon, the master of ceremonies being the Rev. Father Clark. A brief homily was delivered by Dr. McGlynn on the gospel of the day: "You seek Jesus of Nazareth who was crucified; he is risus; he is not here."

The floral decorations of the church, which were confired entirely to the altars, were more claborate than at any previous Easter. The high altar was festoomed from plinacle to pinnacle with smilax, in which were mingled rei carnations, while every part of it seemed fairly to blossem in arches, weaths, crosses and trinagese composed of both red and white carnactons. At each side of this altar were set begonia plants, while from the three pinnacles were pennant wince doves, as if flying toward the tabernacle. The altars were abhase with the light from more than a humaned candes.

On the high altar were set numerous small red lamps, which gave it th

amid the foliage of watch were two white doves, each stying, the one toward the picture and the other toward the crucitx.

At the solient vespers, at 7:30 p. m., the preinds was by Beetheven, the pashus were by Mozart and the anthem was Gounou's "Regina Cult." The hymn "O Saintaria," by Costa, was sing by a quartette, and was

followed with Professor H. G. Thunder's "Tantus Ergo" and a postlude by Saint-Saeus. AMONG OTHER DENOMINATIONS. At the Broadway Tabernacle the floral decorations were profuse, and consisted of japonicas, azaleas, paims, calls illies, etc., tastefully banked around

the pulpit. The voluntary by the quartette choir was the anthem, "Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead," by E. J. Hopkins. A second anthem, "God Hath Ap pointed a Day," by Berthold Tours, was also sung. pointed a Day, by Bertholl Tours, was also sing.

Dr. William M. Taylor, the pastor, preached. His text
was Acts i, 3. The speaker said that Christ did no
come out of the grave to the old life which he had been
leading with His followers, but passed through the tomb and went forth on the further side of it to a nobles form of human existence, where His body,

while preserving in some respects

while preserving in some respects its identity with the one which had been crucified, was in others strikingly different from it. This statement is was used to explain the difficulties in the evangelesi assistives which to many scemed obstacles in the way of believing the fact at all.

The chancel and pulpit of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, the Rev. C. H. Eaton, pastor, were covered with flowers and plants. Among the decorations were several wreaths and crosses contributed by members in memory of deceased relatives. The chair of the late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, bore a wreath with the letters "Dr. C." in red flowers on a white ground. The musical services were appropriate to the day.

There was a large andience at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, but Easter stunday was not observed in any manner. The Rev. Dr. John Hall preached from Patins xx, 9: "And some trast in charicts, and some in horses; but we will remember than name of the Lord our God." After the sermon Dr. Hall said that he had not preached an Easter sermon because he did not altogether believe in giving so much prominence to the day. He thought that every Sunday should be a sufficient reminder of the resurrection of Christ. The celebration of Easter had been established by the Chirch, and had not been sanctioned by Christ, therefore he had preached the simple truth only. There were not forcal decorations in the church, nor was there special music.

IN BROOKLYN CHURCHES. In spite of the gloomy weather out of doors

the interiors of many Brooklyn churches yesterday were bright with flowers, spring hats and costumes. The attendance was unusually large in all the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches where especial musical services were presented. In St. Ann's on the Heights the music was rendered by a quartette and a chorus of thirty, assisted by a plane and harp, as well as the organ. The programme was elaborate. Dr. Schenek preached upon the Resurrection. In Grace Church the soloists were assisted by a chorus of twenty, in an elaborate programme. A choir of thirty men and boys rendered the music in St. Paul's Church, at Clinton and Carroll-sts. The full cathedral service was sung in St. Mary's Church by the boy choir. In the Church of the Redeemer the music included arrangements from Wagner's "Lohengrin," made by the organist, Henry E. Duncan. Dawn and sunrise services were held in many of the Episcopal churches. In the Roman Catholic churches the organs and choirs were reintereed with orchestras in many instances. In St. James's Cathedral Eishop Longhlin celebrated high mass. Mozart's Vespers were sung in the afternoon. The music in St. Stephan's Church was rendered by forty-three voices.

In the Protestant, non-Episcopal, churches, the music and floral decorations were elaborate in many instances, In Plymouth Church there was no especial display. In the First Unitarian Church the musical programme i cluded eight numbers. The Rev. Dr. Putnum preached. The Twelfth Street Reformed Church had especial music

The Twelfth Street Reformed Church had especial musto before the sermon by the Rev. U. D. Gulick. At the Latayette Avenue Proshyterian Church the choir sang several Easter selections. Flowers were profusely displayed in all churches.

There was scarcely standing room in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning when the Easter services began. The platform had the appearance of a bank of flowers and growing plants. On the organ front was the legend "He is risen." Mr. Talmage preached on the resurrection. Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox sang, and Professor Morgan played selections from Handel, Haydn, Mozart and Schubert.

dessor Morgan played selections from Handel, Haydin, Mozart and Schubert. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Charles Borromeo Roman Catholic Church in Sidney-place in the morning. The church was densely packed. The Rev. Fataer Freci was ecisbrant, the Rev. T. F. Ward, densen, the Rev. J. A. Brossan, sub-deason, and Mr. Whitbred, master of ceremonies. The sermon was proached by Father Ward. The music, in charge of Professor A. J. Davis, consisted of Rossini's "Messe Solemelle," the Kyrie, Gioria, Credo, Agins Det, and Sanctus; followed by the Vend Creator by Dietsels, Regina Coll, by Giorza and Hace Dies, by Wiegand. The decorations were by the women of the Altar Society. The high altar was adorned with bands of Spanish ince, white flowers, smilar, and a few bright colored flowers and roses of Easter Illies. The altars of St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin were hand-somely adorned. The services lasted from 11 a. in. to 1 p. in.

At the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church the decorations consisted of a large floral cross in front of the pulpit and flowers at either side of it. The musical services were in charge of John H. Brewer, and comprised selections from Handel, Each, Dudley Buck, Worgan and Marechie. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler officiated.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS. COMMENTS BY THE PRESS.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE MASSACHUSETTS RE-

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

Prom The Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

Mr. Chandler will be a more positive force in the Cabinet than Mr. Hunt has been, and will make his influence felt. The appointments are not of a character to arouse enthusiasm in any high descree, but on the other hand they will not diminish the strength of the Cabinet or the President's popularity.

It is almost as yuzzling a problem to determine why it was deemed wise to supersed the Collector as it is to discover a reason why, if he were to be autorreeded, Mr. Worthington should have been chosen for the place. There is scarcely a question of principle on which conventions of Massachusetts Rapublicans have expressed a strong and distinctive opinion in recent years, is regard to which he has not taken an opposite view. His alliances in State and National affairs have been seen as

A MAN OF GREAT FORCE OF CHARACTER.

Mr. Chandler is a man of great force of character and of executive soll ites of a high order. He salready familiar with the Navy Department, and in any be safely predicted that he will influe a vigor into the management that has not been witnessed for some THE CABINET NOT STRENGTHENED.

THE CABINET NOT STRENGTHENED.

Prom The Boston Herald (14d)

The new members of the Cabinet will not strengthen the Administration with the country, nor add to its executive efficiency—at least in right directions. Nor do we believe they will strengthen the President's solution by his latest appointments. The removal of this Cabinet by his latest appointments. The removal colution of this principle, and against the public interest. The President's action is here condemned by its inconsistency with his other appointments.

THE STALWARTS WILL GROW IN NUMBER.

Prom The Boaton Globe (Iron.)

Mr. Beard's friends in the party and among Boston merchants will be discusted at the President's action, and General Arthur will lose some friends in the party in this State. Still the Stalwarts will grow in number and influence under the warm rays of official sunsitine, and at the next National Convention the Stalwart delegates may not be so few nor so lonely as they were in 1880.

"QUITE ARTHURISH."

From The Boston Post (Dem.)

Take it all in all, it was a very miscellaneous day's work, and quite Arthurish in character. The President is certainly entertaining. What will be given us next!

A NOMINATION MADE ON VICIOUS PRINCIPLES.

From The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

The minority faction of the Republican party
of Massachusetts can rejoice in having reached as
coasts on their lately very barren political pairtinage
Colonel Worthington's appointment, made on vicious
principles, will not be applicated at home.

DISCRIMINATING WISDOM SHOWN.

The nomination of Roland Worthington will be a gratification to all who have admired the union of mental ability and moral courage in that gentleman. In this nomination the President has at once displayed discriminating wisdom, and assured to the people a co-pable and honest servant.

pable and honest servant.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer (Kep.)

Mr. Chandler has had a long and creditable career in the conduct of public affairs, having served as Solicitor-General and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and to his new office he will bring unquestioned native ability and a familiarity with the needs and issailability of the Government, and with the needs and issailability of the Government, and with the departmental laws and regulations, which will not only aid him in his own duties, but must help his fellows in the Ministry who are comparatively new in the matter of office-bearing. Mr. Chandler is a Republican of the most pronounced type, but he is a true parriot, and will place his country's needs and the flats of the people foremest in the farmulation of his policies. He is, therefore, can nently a safe man, and one who will promptly win confidence. What is important to note at this time, too, his quick perception of the practical in department affairs, and his habit of sutting the action to the world is all of his work. It follows that no better man could be selected to direct the reconstruction of our Navy in smanner to make it worthy of the Nation, valuable trinsically and in service.

TROUBLE OF A DANCING-MAN.—"Good Heavens! what's the matter, old chappie! indigestion! Indigestion, indeed. I've promised this waits to lad Gorgonzola Grimshaw. The music's actually began and—and I've lost the solitaire out of my shirt-front!

called to ask why Johnny, the clost, had not been lately to school; "Why he was thritten year old hast week, sir! I'm sure he've had school enough. He must known a most everything now!" Parson: "Thirteen, Mrs. Napper, why that's nothing. I didn't finish my school that I was three-and-twenty!" Country Weman! "Lor, sir! You don't mean to say you were such a thick head as that!"—(Punch.